which they grow have taken up much of the water. But other reasons, in the cases of such deep-rooted composites as *Taraxacum*, *Cichorium*, and *Leontodon* may be found in the facts that their roots reach well down into the soil after water and that their latex supply appears to hinder excessive transpiration, so that they are more independent of an abundant water supply than are most leafy, non-succulent plants.

Along the borders of sidewalks and in the stone-paved gutters of Cambridge streets there is found a limited flora, consisting largely of small and somewhat xerophytic plants, among which are a few grasses, such as *Eragrostis capillaris*, *Eragrostis Frankii*, *Poa annua*, and a few other species, which do not usually either flower or fruit. Other plants of frequent occurrence are, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Mollugo verticillata*, *Spergularia rubra*, *Euphorbia maculata*, *Euphorbia humistrata*, and *Gnaphalium uliginosum*, all small-leaved plants of little capacity for transpiration. Depauperate specimens of *Plantago Rugelii* are also abundant. The members of this sidewalk flora are for the most part no more conspicuous than usual this summer, though perhaps the grasses have fruited more successfully than they generally do.

Summing up my own observations in the briefest terms, it may be said that many of our annual weeds and ruderal plants have profited greatly by the unusual water supply which they have received this summer and that in general, but not always, more than ordinary luxuriance has characterized those species which would *a priori* have been classed as large consumers of soil water.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

EXTENSIONS OF RANGE.— During a visit to Monhegan Island on the coast of Maine in the summer of 1911 the writer noticed, while hurrying from "Cathedral Woods" to the wharf to catch the boat to Boothbay, a few specimens of *Carex crinita* which had an unusual appearance. These were hastily gathered and upon later study proved to be *C. crinita*, var. *Porteri* (Olney) Fernald. It was not possible to return for further collections, so no information is at hand as to the distribution or abundance of this rare variety on Monhegan. Its mere occurrence on this oceanic island, lying isolated, twenty miles from the mainland, is sufficiently remarkable and interesting. The variety is based upon specimens collected by Dr. Thomas C. Porter,

near the base of Mt. Kineo, Moosehead Lake, Maine, August 28, 1871, and so far as the writer knows has never been collected since until these Monhegan specimens were found. Some of the latter material has been deposited in the Gray Herbarium, where its identification has been confirmed by Prof. M. L. Fernald.

Digitalis purpurea L. is described in Gray's Manual 7th edition, p. 726, as having in America a very restricted distribution in "Meadows and pastures, Cape Breton I.; also N. Y.; rather rare and local a casual escape from gardens." The writer was accordingly greatly surprised during the summer of 1914 to find it growing in considerable abundance along a sandy roadside south of Glen Orchards near the west shore of Muskoka Lake, Ontario. Inquiry elicited the fact that it had been introduced from England by a settler twenty years ago. It has gradually spread from his farm along roadsides for several miles, and also back into open places in the woods. It seems thoroughly established and naturalized, seeds freely, and is spreading widely. It occurs as separate, scattered individuals rather than in colonies.—FREDERICK O. GROVER, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

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